CattleMaster® 4+VL5

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION: CattleMaster 4+VL5 is for vaccination of healthy cattle, including pregnant cows, as an aid in protecting successive healthy calves from: Bovine Respiratory syncytial virus (BRSV), Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis virus (IBR), Bovine viral diarrhea virus (BVD), and Campylobacter fetus. GLUE PANEL

Time/Date: I2 of 5

GS

Additional Info: Colors:

Z35-802028

*Sub-Assembly Artwork

L. Nelson

G. Woods

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4+VL5

10000362

GLUE PANEL

12 of 2 Conta

Leptospira

In safety studies of the fractions of CattleMaster 4+VL5, no known zoonotic pathogens. Leptospira spp. are localize in the kidneys, are shed in the urine, and are the most common affecting cattle.

L. canicola,

Leptospira

are the most common affecting cattle. Disease is often subclinical, in cows it causes temporary infertility, irregular estrus either through coitus or artificial insemination with contaminated semen. Although the disease is often subclinical, in cows it causes temporary infertility, irregular estrus, excessive nasal discharge, conjunctivitis and ocular discharge, impaired milk yield (“heat stress”), increased rate of respiration, coughing, loss of appetite, and depression. Cattle infected during pregnancy may abort.

1.1. Clinical signs of BVD include loss of appetite, ulcerations in the mouth, profuse diarrhea, and respiratory disease. Infected calves may develop a condition characterized by high temperature, excessive nasal discharge, conjunctivitis and ocular discharge, impaired milk yield (“heat stress”), increased rate of respiration, coughing, loss of appetite, depression. Cattle infected during pregnancy may abort.

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The liquid component is used to rehydrate the freeze-dried component. Viral antigens plus a liquid, adjuvanted preparation of inactivated cytopathic and noncytopathic BVD Type 1 virus strains, L. canicola, and culicis of the LV Leptospira serovars identified above.

Area for Vendor Supplied Visual Code Bars

CattleMaster® 4+VL5

50385600

General Directions:

4+VL5. Antibody response was not significantly different between cattle vaccinated with an individual fraction and cattle vaccinated with the combined fractions.

1. Store at 2°–8°C. Prolonged exposure to higher temperatures or during outlay may adversely affect potency. Do not freeze.

2. Use entire contents when first opened. Do not store sterile with chemicals because traces of disinfectant may inactivate the vaccine.

3. Do not sterilize with chemicals because traces of disinfectant may inactivate the vaccine.

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5. Store at 2°–8°C. Prolonged exposure to higher temperatures or during outlay may adversely affect potency. Do not freeze.

6. Contains gentamicin as preservative.

7. Do not freeze.

8. Do not freeze.

REVACCINATION:

3. Calves vaccinated before the age of 6 months should be revaccinated after 6 months

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BRSV infection, like PI3, facilitates invasion of neurons, typically trigeminal ganglia or iliosacral dorsal root ganglia. From these sites, neurons, typically trigeminal ganglia or iliosacral dorsal root ganglia. From these sites, BHV1 may reactivate from trigeminal ganglia, the primary site of BHV1 latency, demonstrating a lack of effective oral vaccination in those serovars. Exclusion of possible oral vaccination in those serovars. Exclusion of possible oral vaccination in those serovars.

Patients, particularly Pneumocystis spp., are thereby facilitated and may result in pneumonitis.

Bovine respiratory syncytial virus (BRSV), Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis virus (IBR), Bovine viral diarrhea virus (BVD), and Campylobacter fetus are commonly associated with respiratory disease and/or reproductive failure in cattle. BRSV infection is characterized by high temperature, excessive nasal discharge, conjunctivitis and ocular discharge, impaired milk yield (“heat stress”), increased rate of respiration, coughing, loss of appetite, and depression. Cattle infected during pregnancy may abort.

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